

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 3s.13½d.
On Demand 3s.11½d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright 1918, by the Proprietor.

May 7, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 70 8 a.m. 73
Humidity 91 89

May 7, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 73 62

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.82.

7936

日七廿月三

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1918.

二拜禮 號七月五英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES.

Accusation of Revolutionary Plotting.

London, May 5.

According to the *Times* correspondent at Tokyo, wiring on April 29, the *Asahi* correspondent at Moscow says that the Foreign Commissary has handed the Consulate General of Japan, Great Britain, France and the United States a Note accusing the Consulate of participating in a plot against the Soviet Government, alleging that representatives of these Powers at Vladivostok and Peking are negotiating with the counter-revolutionary organisation.

The Bolsheviks have recently been examining and subjecting to indignities Japanese subjects in Siberian towns.

Japanese Arrested by Russians.

London, May 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states that the Russian authorities at Irkutsk have arrested the Japanese Vice-Consul and the President of the Japanese Association.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

How the Trouble was Settled.

London, May 5.

According to Reuter's correspondent at the Hague, the Foreign Minister stated in the Chamber that the measures which Germany desired were originally only partly acceptable. These measures were the resumption of transport which had ceased since 1917 between Germany and Belgium, by the Dutch waterways, of sand, gravel and broken stones without the Dutch insisting on expert enquiry regarding the employment of previously transported materials. The Dutch objected to uncontrolled transport of unlimited quantities as infringing the obligations of neutrality. The Germans then stated that they desired permission respecting 1,600 tons annually, and Holland agreed, as the figure was below the maximum quantity which it expressed to the two interested Governments as necessary for the ordinary upkeep of the Belgian roads. Therefore Holland was justified in withdrawing the stipulation regarding expert investigation. Germany simultaneously declared her willingness not to use the material for military purposes. Germany further demanded unhindered right to export a quarter of a million tons of gravel monthly from Holland to Belgium. During the somewhat long-standing Dutch prohibition of transport, the exportation, usually free, of sand and gravel had been seriously hindered and Holland no longer had strong reason for withholding acquiescence in the wish concerning a Dutch product whose export was not prohibited. Germany desired the resumption of the transport of merchandise by the Belgio-German Railway via Koersveld which Germany itself stopped at the beginning of the war. The terms of the Dutch-German Convention of October 12, 1874, forbade any Dutch objection. Germany also desired free transport of all merchandise on this railway except aeroplanes, arms and munitions. The question of transport of troops did not arise, but Holland was unable to permit the transport of Army supplies by virtue of the principle of international law expressly set forth in Article 2 in its proclamation of neutrality.

LABOUR MAY DAY MEETING.

Crowd Storms Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Platform.

London, May 6.

At the Labour May Day demonstrations at Leicester on Sunday, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's platform was stormed by a body of men, mostly discharged soldiers, and only the prompt action of the Police prevented them wrecking the platform. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had started a speech admitting that after the German offensive it was far more difficult to talk of peace. He proceeded to complain that the Government took no action upon the Austrian Emperor's peace offer a year ago, whereupon a crowd carrying the Union Jack rushed the platform.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, May 6.

A Turkish communique says:—Heavy fighting continues east of the Jordan. On the Irak front the British advanced south of Kerkak.

A TRIBUTE TO ASIATIC SEAMEN.

London, May 4.

Lord Incheape, presiding at the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, paid a high tribute to the splendid services and gallantry of native seamen during the war. The Home had provided comfortable quarters for torpedoed native seamen. Not many of our fellow-subjects would sail in German ships for a long time after the war. He said that the seamen's sobriety, calm, demeanour in emergency, and his philosophic endurance of catastrophe were beyond all praise. During last year 1,238 Asiatics had been admitted to the Home only from torpedoed vessels, 170 of whom were entirely destitute.

NEW IRISH APPOINTMENTS.

London, May 5.

The Press Bureau announces that Viscount French has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Shortt, M.P., has been appointed Chief Secretary, and Mr. Duke, K.C., (former Chief Secretary) has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal.

TURKISH WARSHIPS AT SEBASTOPOL.

London, May 6.

A Turkish communique says:—Germans occupying Sebastopol found the greater part of the Russian Black Sea Fleet and merchantmen in the harbour. Several Turkish warships, including the *Goben*, have arrived at Sebastopol.

U. S. LIBERTY LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

London, May 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that unofficial figures indicate that the Third Liberty Loan has been over-subscribed by a billion dollars. The subscribers number 15,000,000. The Loan closed at midnight amidst patriotic demonstrations.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Prisoners Taken by the French.

London, May 5.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—The French took a number of prisoners during local night fighting in the neighbourhood of Loos. To-day there have been artillery activity and local encounters at different points.

A German Report.

London, May 5.

A German official wireless message states:—After a very strong firing preparation, French divisions attacked Kemmel, near Bailloul. They were heavily repulsed and we took over 300 prisoners. Our fire prevented the development of an English attack to the west of Bailloul. Strong English thrusts to the south of Hebuterne failed. Reciprocal artillery firing revived in the evening on both sides of the Somme, especially at Villers-Bretonneux and on the west bank of the Aisne.

More Aerial Activity.

London, May 6.

A French communique states:—There is intermittent artillery firing north and south of the Aisne. Eleven German aeroplanes were brought down on Friday and Saturday and twenty-three were forced to descend in their own lines. Our machines dropped 28,000 kilograms of projectiles on railway stations, depots and cantonments at Ham, Chaulnes, Jassy, Peronne and St. Quentin.

British Airmen Busy.

London, May 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—The mist cleared yesterday slightly in the afternoon, and we dropped nine tons of bombs on Chaulnes railway junction, Bapaume, Armentieres, Merville and Estaires. There was little air fighting. We brought down one machine and drove down four uncontrolled. Two of ours are missing. Two previously reported missing have returned. Despite the continuance of unfavourable weather during the night we dropped over three tons of bombs on Chaulnes and Bapaume.

Anglo-French Successes.

London, May 5.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on May 5, states:—Some disorganisation is indicated among enemy troops, who are hindered by heavy rain. The Franco-British, in the course of a successful operation between Loos and Dixmude, advanced to positions on a thousand yards front to an average depth of five hundred yards. We took forty-eight prisoners and the French about thirty-two. We drove out the enemy from two or three ruined farms and took some high ground near Koudoket. The French, continuing their operation on our flank, carried some strongly held buildings in the neighbouring sector. All the enemy's counter-efforts were broken up with considerable loss.

These local successes are of distinct tactical value, strengthening our defences of approach to Scherpenberg and Montreux.

There is little doubt that the new German tanks are proving a disappointment, developing various defects in actual service. Their ponderous weight makes manoeuvring on bad ground difficult. They are generally much inferior to ours.

Germany's Unsatisfactory Tanks.

London, May 6.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that the German tanks more resemble the French heavy pattern than ours. They weigh forty-five tons and the highest speed attainable is ten miles an hour, but only for a short time, as the motors become overheated. The protective qualities are poor, despite the weight. The armouring varies between sixteen and twenty-eight millimetres, and armour-piercing rifle ammunition will perforate the hull anywhere. They are twenty-three feet long and the little conning-tower in which the driver sits is hinged, being so high that when the tank is entrained for transport it will not clear the bridges. The observation is most poor, as the ground is invisible from the interior for some distance ahead.

The armament consists of one fifty-seven millimetre gun and six heavy machine-guns mounted on each side and astern, but the gun ports are vulnerable. The crew consists of one officer and 18 men of other ranks, so the interior is packed like a sardine tin. The Germans seem to be repeating all our initial mistakes, with a few of their own added.

What British Gunfire Does.

London, May 6.

Correspondents in France states that the British gunfire in Flanders during the past three days has completely prevented any enemy movement.

The enemy undoubtedly prepared to attack the Allied positions for Saturday, but the British gunners smothered the attack before it could be launched. This increased the disorganisation of the enemy at the rear.

The French prevented an attack on their front by attacking first.

Experts emphasise the difficulty of the enemy finding a target which takes the Allies by surprise. Certain points of importance are carefully watched, and if other points are attacked the Allied reserves reach the battlefield as quickly as the German reserves. They are confident that Kemmel will be recovered if the enemy fails to advance his line in this region.

A CHINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

London, May 5.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking, wiring on April 29, says that a syndicate of Japanese banks is about to conclude a loan of two million sterling for the reorganisation of the Chinese telegraphs under Japanese supervision. The Japanese have also concluded an agreement with the Chinese Government with reference to wireless telegraphy.

SILVER FOR IRELAND.

London, May 6.

To meet the shortage of silver in Ireland, which has been ascribed to hoarding, a large quantity of silver coin arrived in Dublin yesterday from England.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IRISH CONSCRIPTION.

Sinn Fein and Nationalist Opposition.

London, May 6.

Mr. Dillon (Nationalist) and Mr. De Valera (Sinn Fein) were on the same platform on Sunday at Ballagaderree, in Mr. Dillon's constituency, East Mayo, and addressed an anti-conscription demonstration of 15,000 people.

Mr. Dillon said if the Irish people kept united and determined for another two months they would defeat conscription. He was convinced that this question would destroy the Government, but to achieve unity committees throughout the country must be organised in a spirit of frank and friendly co-operation, sincerely desirous of giving a fair representation to all sections in each parish. Unless unity was achieved, the whole game would be thrown into the hands of the military. There was an impression in the country that the danger was passed. That impression was totally false. The Government was undoubtedly staggered, but it would be a disastrous mistake to allow the determination of the people to slacken.

Mr. Dillon suggested the formation of Parish Committees to be attached to every church and chapel. Thus if the struggle was forced upon them, the church would be a rallying-point. If the central organisation were destroyed, instructions would reach the people through national organisations, especially the priests, for the Church, in the supreme hour of national danger would come to the rescue of the people. He was convinced that it would take an Army which England could ill spare to enforce conscription.

Mr. De Valera said his followers would unite with the Nationalists to defeat conscription. As regards East Cavan, Sinn Fein would only submit to one arbiter, namely, the free choice of the electors.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN THE WEST.

A New Enemy Bombardment.

London, May 4.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports today: There is unmistakable sign that the enemy is resuming his effort to force the hill chain west of Kemmel. Last night he opened a tremendous bombardment of Scherpenberg and the neighbourhood of Montreux, lasting a considerable time. The crushing hurricane bombardment upon the Anglo-French lines north of Landuyt to south of Montreux was resumed this morning and half an hour later the French were sending up "S.O.S." signals. No details are at present available.

Other Reports.

London, May 5.

A French communique reports: There was no infantry fighting during the day. There was an artillery duel north and south of the Aisne and on the upper and lower Ailette.

A German evening official message says: French counter-attacks at Kemmel and Bailloul failed with heaviest losses.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We improved our line and captured several prisoners in the neighbourhood of Sully-le-Sec and eastward of Hebuterne. We repulsed an attack on our new positions north-eastward of Hingas. Our line is intact. We successfully raided the Forest de Nieppe sector. Both armies are active on the Lys battle-front.

A French communique reports reciprocal artillery firing north and south of the Aisne, also at Douaumont and in the Flirey sector.

TRIBUTES TO OUR SAILORS.

London, May 5.

Tributes to British heroism at Zeebrugge from the American Admiral Sims and Major General Biddle are published. The former says: We need have little fear of the outcome of the struggle with such a convincing demonstration of the morale of the great service whereon we are largely dependent for the maintenance of the chivalry and freedom of the high seas. Major General Biddle says: Such achievements must give heart and pride to every man and every nation engaged in the great struggle. The men of the United States Army salute the men of the British Navy with boundless admiration and profound respect.

AN UNFORTUNATE PEACE.

Amsterdam, May 5.

In the Reichstag the Vice-Chancellor, von Payer, referring to the events in Ukraine mentioned in a German communique cabled on May 2 alleged that von Eichhorn's drastic action was due to the discovery that the Ukrainian Committee, including several Ministers, had plotted the assassination of all German officers in Ukraine.

Certain Berlin papers severely criticise the actions of the German military authorities in Ukraine, which is now completely controlled by Germans. The "Vorwaerts" says that affairs in the East are deplorable. The peace concluded there is calculated to scare away the remaining opponents. The "Tagblatt" says that even optimists may see that the Eastern structure stands on a very unstable foundation.

DUTCH INDIES EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The Hague, May 5.

The Governor General of the Dutch Indies has extended the prohibition on the export of tin, quinine and kapok to timber, tobacco, sugar, tea, pepper, coffee, copra, petroleum, vegetable oils and skins. It is officially explained that the object of the prohibition is to ensure to the Dutch Indies proportionate imports of necessities, especially of foodstuffs, in exchange for export.

THE PEACE WITH RUMANIA.

Amsterdam, May 5.

Austrian, German and Rumanian representatives have initiated an economic treaty supplementing the Rumanian peace treaty. All the peace treaties between Austro-Germany and Rumania are now ready for signature.

(Continued on Page 8.)

"THE TSARINOT A TRAITOR."

Striking Letter to M. Polcare.

Paris, March 2.—With reference to the remark by Sir George Buchanan in the course of his speech in London yesterday that the ex-Emperor, despite the numerous mistakes he had made, would never have betrayed the cause of the Allies, information in possession of the French Government confirms this assertion. The ex-Emperor constantly gave the French Ambassador in Petrograd the same assurance as he gave to Sir George Buchanan. In April, 1918, M. Viviani and Thomas went to Russia, and Nicholas II. gave them the following autograph letter for President Poincaré:—

"April 30, 1916. General Headquarters.

"Dear and great friend:—

"At this moment when France and Russia are more closely bound than ever before in the unprecedented struggle which they are waging in agreement with their faithful Allies, I was much pleased to see the members of the French Government who have come to Russia. I have had much pleasure in again seeing M. Viviani, the Minister of Justice, whom I already knew, and to recall on this occasion my last interview with you. We were thinking then of assuring the peaceful development of our two countries, while the enemy was already plotting his attack against the peace of Europe in the hope of arrogating to himself the hegemony of the world. I was also very glad to make the acquaintance of M. Albert Thomas, the Minister of Munitions, whose talents have rendered such great services to his country and to the cause of the Allies. Having always attributed great importance to the intimate collaboration of our two Governments, I may add that I prize it all the more to-day, and that I am firmly determined not to lay down arms except by common agreement and after definite victory.

"We ought carefully to co-ordinate our action in order to make it more effective. There is no doubt that each of the Allies is animated with the one desire to place the maximum of the means at his disposal at the service of the common cause. It is in this spirit that my Government, my officers, and my generals have applied themselves to studying in concert with the members of the French Government, the measures which are needed to bring about at present the greatest cooperation among the Allies. I consequently hope that M. Viviani and Thomas will take back from their stay here the conviction that, as far as it is materially possible, Russia will recoil from no sacrifice to bring about the triumph of the Allies as soon as possible.

"While warmly hoping that our united efforts may soon be crowned with the most striking success, I should like to express my admiration for France and her splendid Army, which has covered itself with fresh glory by the heroic defence of Verdun. I beg you at the same time to accept my assurance of my sincere and unchangeable friendship.

"NICHOLAS."

DON'T FORCE.

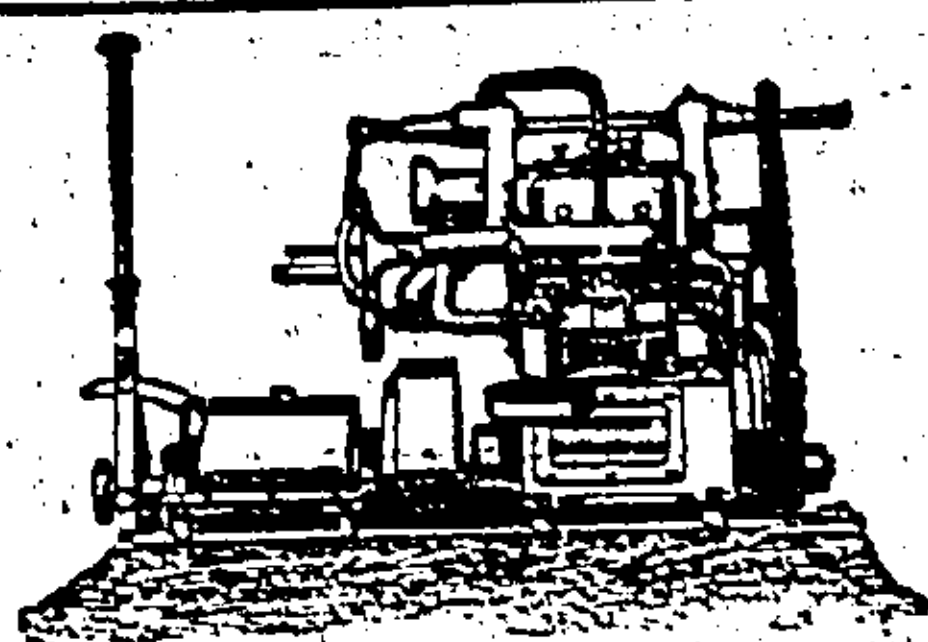
TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.



THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN MARINE MOTORS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment.

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

YALE CHAIN BLOCKS.

TRIPLEX, DUPLEX, & DIFFERENTIAL
TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRUCKS.
CRANES &c.

SOLE AGENTS—

BRADLEY & CO., LTD. MACHINERY DEPT.

QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE. CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

COURVOISIER'S THREE DIAMOND.

BRANDY.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK
MACGREGOR
& CO.

15, Queen's Road Central,
Telephone No. 75.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

How? Why? It's so simple, and it's so
easy to do. It's the only cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years. If taken
when necessary, effect is radical and
the cure is permanent.

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd., and all Chemists and Patent
Medicine Vendors.
Price, \$2.50 per bottle.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.
YAM, STEEL, METAL AND HAND-
MADE MECHANICALS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Casts Importers. General Mer-
chandise and Shipbuilders. Nos. 41 and
43, King Lane Street, (1st & 2nd floors, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 106.

TSANG FOOK.
Pianos & Organs Repaired, Tuned,
Regulated, Cases Repolished.
Work & Finish Guaranteed.
Lowest Charges. Consistent
with Best Workmanship. Es-
timates given on request.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

In which are included the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
as well as
THE RAILWAY PASSENGER
ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Companies are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

Photos of 1918
RACE MEETING
also
THE DERBY DAY CATASTROPHE
AT HAPPY VALLEY.
MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER
Ice House Street, Telephone 1013.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 2.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M. every day.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply to W. BARKER,
Manager.

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.
Nice and quite yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate
Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.
Telephone 812. MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

NOTICES.

HINDS CREAM

It is particularly recommended for
ROUGH, HARD OR IRRITATED SKIN, CHAPPED
FACE, LIPS AND HANDS,
SUNBURN, WINDBURN, GOLD SORES,
CHILBLAINS, BURNS, SCALDS, FLESH WOUNDS, CHAFING,
MOSQUITO AND OTHER INSECT BITES,
and all the various
CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN OF LIKE CHARACTER.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY,

TEL. NO. 1877. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL TEL. NO. 1877.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and
Macao for the OVERLAND, HUDSON
and CHANDLER Motor Cars, and
the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD, TEL. K. 226.

PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE.
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY—
EXILE GARAGE.
TEL. No. 1063. DES VUEX ROAD.

NOTICES.



VAFIADIS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

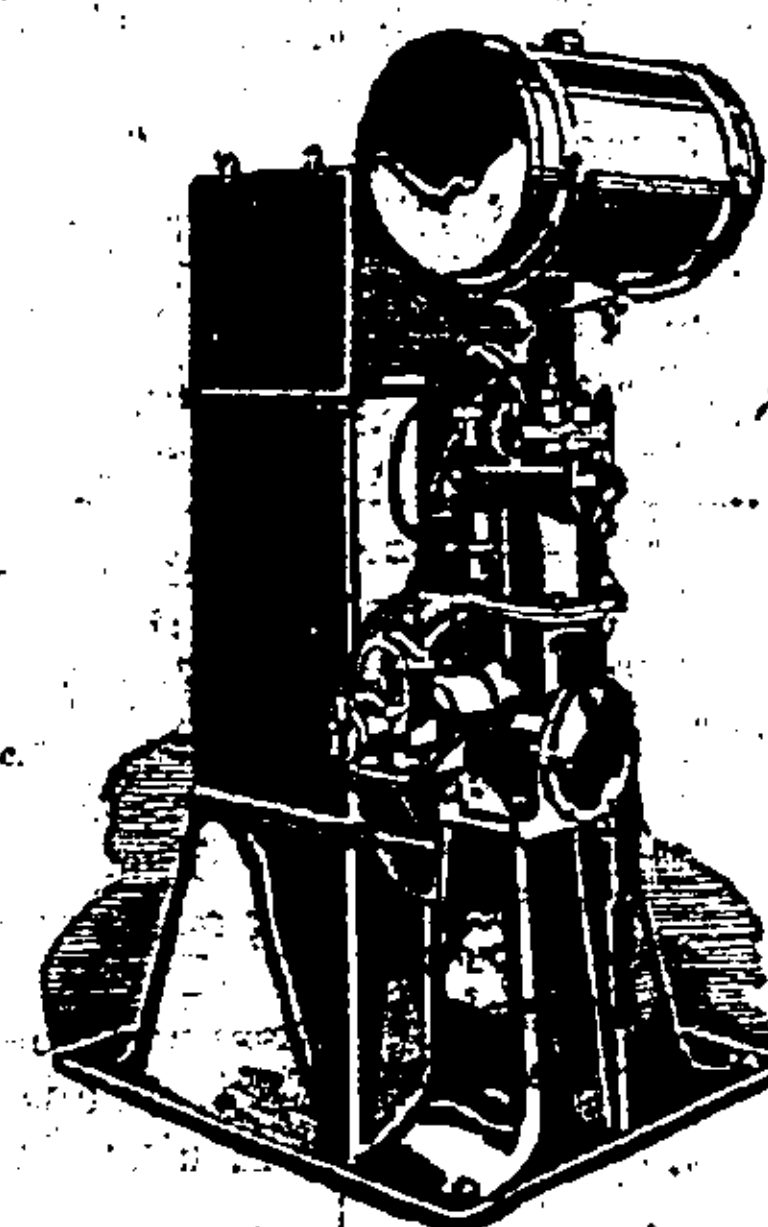
Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Supertine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

"UNI-LECTRIC" LIGHT and POWER THE MOST ECONOMICAL PLANT ON THE MARKET.



The
"Uni-Lectric"
Plant
Runs smoothly and silently.
Lights 25-16 c.p. lamps.
Runs on 75% kerosene.
Lubricates & cools itself.
Runs Fans, Radiators, etc.
Starts up instantly.
Runs without attention.

The
"Uni-Lectric"
in detail
110 Volts Direct Current.
Height only 4 feet.
No complicated switch-
board.
Self-regulating.
No batteries to worry you.
Silent-valve engine.
High Tension Magnet.

A CLEAN AND SAFE ELECTRIC PLANT
We can show you several in operation.
You must see them to be convinced.
Price \$850 as illustrated.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

MACHINERY DEPT.
4, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Telephone 27.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)
ENABLES traders throughout the
World to communicate direct with
English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

In each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London and
its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial
and Foreign Markets they supply;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,
in the principal provincial towns and in-
dustrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be for-
warded free of charge, on receipt of Postal
Order for 25s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise
their trade cards for £1, or larger advertise-
ments from £3.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person
at the Central Police Station
between the hours of 9 a.m. to
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to
produce Passports or identifica-
tion papers.

All persons with certain excep-
tions who remain in the
Colony for more than 7 days are
required to Register themselves
under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the
particulars required may be
obtained at the G. P. O. and at
all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-com-
pliance is a fine not exceeding
\$50.

FREE TO ALL-SUFFERERS

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

THERAPION

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

GENERAL NEWS.

Deceived By Dummy Cruiser.

With reference to the an-
nouncement that has been made
in America of the use of "dummy"
ships Renter's Agency is informed
that there is one authenticated
case of a valuable convoy pro-
ceeding to the Dardanelles fol-
lowed by a "cruiser." "A
German submarine that was in
the neighbourhood allowed the
convoy to pass and reserved her
operations for the "cruiser." The
vessel was duly hit, and the
surprise of the Germans must
have been great when they saw
big guns from the "war ship"
floating away from the wreck.

Missing Matron's Service.

Miss Katie Beaufoy, the matron
of the torpedoed hospital ship
Glenart Castle, who was among
the missing, was the daughter of
the late Mr. Thomas Beaufoy, an
official in the Birmingham Post
Office. Miss Beaufoy had occupied
the position of matron of several
hospital ships, had travelled 80-
000 miles since the beginning of
the war, and 30,000 patients had
been temporarily under her care.
She served as a nurse in the South
African War, and some years ago
taught nursing to Italian girls
and was decorated by the Queen
of Italy.

More German Kultur.

The Maastricht paper *Lee
Nieuws* learns from a most re-
liable source that the Germans
during December brought into
Flanders a number of Italian
prisoners, who are being forced
to labour on the German mili-
tary works. The unfortunate
Italians, who are badly fed and
lodged, have been formed into
labour companies, and are kept
at work on the construction of
concrete shelters, redoubts, and
machine-gun posts within reach
of the fire of the Allies' guns.
The paper states that several of
the Italians have already been
killed or wounded.

Hunan Relief Committee.

Under the auspices of Mr.
Hsiung Hsiung, a Committee for
Hunan relief affairs has been
organised with its head office at
Shih Fu Ma. Chieh. The Com-
mittee held its inauguration
meeting on the 18th ult. and
Mr. Hsiung Hsiung was
appointed Chairman. The Com-
mittee will devote itself to the
relief work in the war devastated
districts in Hunan. Funds for the
relief work will be obtained
either from Government grants
or private contributions. The
Committee has received the whole-
hearted support of the Hunan
officials in the Capital. Liberal
donations have already been
contributed to the fund.
[Fighting] Behind German Lines
in Italy.

Washington, March 19.—An
official cable from Rome today
says: "During the recent transfer
of troops in the enemy rear lines
serious conflicts took place among
the regiments of various races.
A typical episode occurred at
Assisi where a detachment of
German troops met the soldiers
of the 30th Battalion of the 27th
Regiment, composed of slav
elements entirely, who were bring-
ing their national hymns. The
Germans commenced to insult
the Slav and furious fighting
followed. Other troops were sent
to the station and the Slav
soldiers, having been overpowered
were locked in railroad wagons
and sent to the front under escort
of German guards."

School for Training Adjutants.

A school for training selected
officers as adjutants of infantry
has been opened at Sidney Sussex
College, Cambridge, and will be
known as "The Adjutant's
School." Each course will last
four weeks, and the number of
officers under instruction at
each course will be 40.

Officers selected to undergo the
instruction will be: (a) Adjut-
ants of less than two months'
service in that appointment; (b)
assistant adjutants of less than
two months' service in that
appointment; or (c) officers select-
ed to all the appointment of
adjutant. Adjutants and possi-
ble adjutants attending courses
may continue in receipt of addi-
tional on-duty pay provided
they remain in their appointments,
but their duties while they are
absent will be arranged for with-
out expense to the public.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

GENERAL NEWS.

State Beer Soon?
 "I believe the day is not far in sight when brewing will cease to be carried out by private enterprise," said Sir G. Wyatt Truocott, president of the meeting of the City of London Brewery Company. He hoped that the taste for light beer, which had been created would continue after the war, and that the authorities and the trade after the war would do their best to encourage the consumption of alcohol under conditions of publicity. "instead of doing everything they can to drive it to consumption in secret." A 10 per cent. dividend and a 20 per cent. bonus were declared.

An Unconquerable People.
 Describing her experience in Serbia while engaged in hospital work Mrs. Aldridge, in a lecture at South Lodge, Rutland Gate, said the Serbians had put up a wonderful fight against the Austrians, Germans and Bulgarians, and she had no hesitation in saying that if courage alone could have won that fight the victory would have been with the Serbian people. It was their duty to do everything they possibly could to help the Serbians, for although Serbia was over-run from end to end by the enemy the spirit of the Serbian nation was not conquered.

Captive Airman's Funk.
 An English nurse home on leave from France relates a striking story of a captured German airman's funk in the presence of danger from his comrades' bombs. He had taken part in a recent raid on London, and on the return journey his machine was crippled, and was forced to descend in France. The crew were captured, and it was found that one of them was badly injured in the knee. He was sent to a hospital, where he boasted of the ruin and death caused by German bombs. Two nights later an air raid by his own comrades took place in the neighbourhood of the hospital in which he lay. So terrified was he that he clambered out of bed and tried to seek refuge in the room below. In his condition of helplessness and fright he fell headlong down the stairs and sustained fatal injuries.

Germany's Paper Suits.
 Some interesting facts concerning the manufacture of paper yarn and paper clothing in Germany are given in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal*. In this, as in so many other matters, Germany is only copying the invention of others. In fact, the paper yarn industry was to a certain extent established in the United Kingdom before the war. That the development of the industry is proving of immense value to blockaded Germany is beyond doubt, but judged by the analyses of samples that have reached this country, paper yarn is a very poor substitute for the woollen or cotton article, and the industry is not likely to have the future predicted for it in Germany. The quality of the samples referred to, says the writer of the article, is not superior to that of similar material produced in the United Kingdom. "Passable-looking suits have been made of woollen and paper yarn, alternating two by two; but the tendency is for these suits to crumple in wear and to be heavy in the hollows of the figure. The fabric is certainly not improved by exposure to rain. For pecking purposes it may find a ready market, but it will, even in this direction, be faced with the formidable advantages and popularity of jute as a competitor."

NOTICES.

PIANOS

TO HIRE

FROM

\$10.

PER MONTH.

TUNING & REGULAR

ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

MOUTRIE'S



RIMLESS GLASSES

WILL ADD TO YOUR APPEARANCE.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
 28, Queen's Road Central.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th May to the 17th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.
 W. G. DARBY,
 General Manager.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY the 11th May, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order
 T. F. HOUGH,
 Clerk of the Course.
 Hongkong, 4th May, 1918.

NOTICES.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
 FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON. LUSTLEIGH 57 The Peak. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

WANTED.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER for about 3 months. Prospects of permanent engagement. Apply to Box No. 1382 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—FURNISHED ROOMS or FLAT for two bachelors, higher levels preferred. Apply Box 1336 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—BOARD & RESIDENCE by Englishman, who could if necessary, furnish bed-room himself. Must be in quiet locality and fairly central. Apply "Central." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST.—A GOLD SIGNET RING bearing initial J. M., at the Race Course, Happy Valley, on May 1st, between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. Please return to "Hongkong Telegraph" Office.

LOST.—In Kowloon, a LIVER and WHITE POINTER DOG, answers to the name of "MAX." Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, No. 1, Ormsby Villas, Granville Road, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—"GALESEND." 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply to—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

FOR SALE.—YACHT containing cabin with dingy etc. Apply Box No. 1391 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—\$100-PEARL THREAD-NECKLACE and \$25-PEARL EARRINGS; it is necessary to sell these very cheap. Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 66, King Edward Hotel.

FOR SALE.—SMALL CAR. Two seater. Four cylinders Magneto ignition. Latest model. Electric light. Electric starter. Generator and Horn. Economical. New. Reasonable price. Post Office Box 463.

FOR SALE.—ON MOUNT PARISH, WANCHAI, a well built, FOUR ROOMED HOUSE with Garden, Electric Light, Gas and Telephone installed. Apply to D. V. Stevenson, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

FOR SALE.—Complete Set, latest edition ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA in neat travelling case. Books and case in excellent condition; practically unused. Bargain if taken at once. Further particulars please apply Box No. 1339 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

SOUTHARD AND ROBERTSON'S
"MAGNETIC"
COOKING STOVES
 INSPECTION INVITED
MUSTARD & CO.,
 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1168.
 AGENTS in HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.
 BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.

"SUMMER TOILET REQUISITES."
 MOSQUITO LOTION.
 Acts as a preventative against bites and allays irritation caused by insect stings.
 LAVENDER AMMONIA.
 A little in the morning bath is "invigorating" and refreshing.
 PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.
 (Prepared from the formula of a very Eminent Professor of Tropical Medicine). Instantly relieves the irritation and cures after a few applications.
FLETCHER & CO., Ltd.
THE PHARMACY.
 TEL. 345. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

E. HING & CO.
 SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
 25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.
 PHONE NO. 1116.

NOTICES.

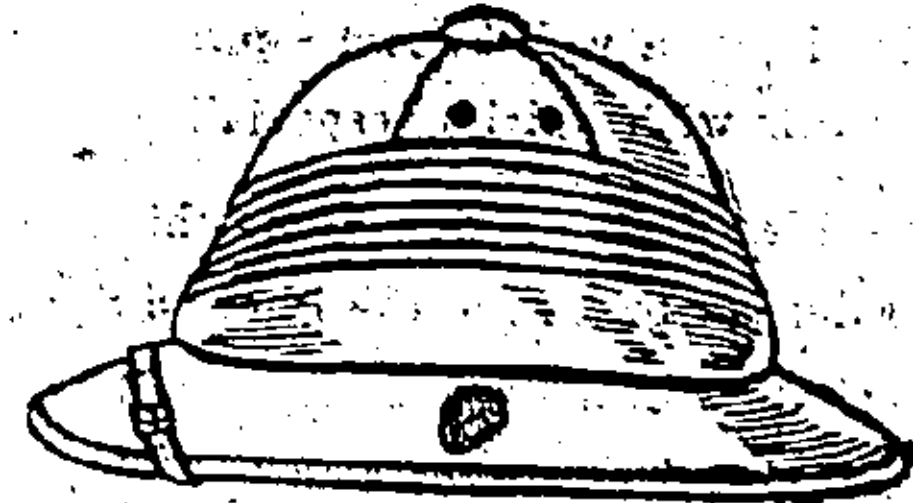
SUN HATS.

\$8.50

\$12.00

\$10.00

\$13.00



IN CORK RUBBER & FELT
 BY TRESS, ELLWOOD & CHRISTY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COTELLA PYJAMAS.

-- FOR PRESENT WEAR --

MADE FROM AN EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT WEIGHT ZEPHYR FABRIC IN A RANGE OF SMART STRIPES. MADE WITH KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS. CUT LOOSE EVERYWHERE THUS ENSURING PERFECT COMFORT TO THE WEARER.

-- Call and inspect them --

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: **A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD** Hongkong & China.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
 Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
 Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walter Douglas Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of sixty shares in the Company or other Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 1909 for shares numbered 28775/28834 and dated 11th January 1909 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUX,
 Secretary.
 Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.
 Mr. U. SUGA & Queen's Road Central
 Mrs. A. SUGA
 Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
 Mr. T. TAKAYE
 Mr. L. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
 Mrs. S. HONDA

YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to—
DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
 P.O. Box 431.
 or to **KELLY & WALSH**
 Chater Road.

SODIUM TUNGSTATE FOR SALE.

PURCHASABLE FROM "THE HUNG HING MINING CO." No. 63, (1st Floor), VAN CHAI STREET, CANTON, CHINA.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.
 6, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
 TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

Acne, Eczema, Scabies, Red Leg, Alopecia, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores, of any kind, Fleshy Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you do not waste your time and money on useless lotions and many ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
 WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

WATSON'S PYERIS

REGISTERED

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring,
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1918.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING.

Daylight-saving, by the simple method of putting the clock forward in summer and reversing the process in winter, has now become quite an established institution at home. It took many years of patient advocacy before its benefits were generally recognized, and, but for the conditions created by the war, would probably have still remained nothing but an ideal to be dreamed about. Circumstances, however, have operated in favour of the actual application of the system, which has long since been justified by the beneficial results attained. It is somewhat of a puzzle, therefore, why more has not been heard in the Far East of a similar experiment being generally adopted. Here in the Orient, where the summer climate is intensely trying to Europeans, there is far greater cause for some system of daylight-saving than in the case in Western countries. The advantages of advancing the clock during the hot season are patent; yet we find no general advocacy of the principle.

This is a matter which concerns not only commercial interest in general but the health and comfort of businessmen in particular. Here it may be noted as a point of interest to Hongkong that several firms in Shanghai have recently decided to institute daylight-saving plans of their own. Two prominent houses—one, the Standard Oil Company—have announced that their employees during the summer months will commence work at 8 a.m. and go on continuously until 2 p.m., when they will finish for the day. That appears to be carrying the system to rather extreme limits, but a plan which has found greater favour, and which is likely to be more generally adopted, is one by which work will commence at eight instead of nine o'clock and finish an hour earlier than usual. This appears to be a most admirable method and we feel convinced that its adoption would prove of benefit to all concerned. Indeed, in the height of summer it would be no hardship if work began even earlier than eight o'clock, with a corresponding reduction at the end of the day. This would mean that employees would be able to do better work while on duty, for no one feels fit for arduous toil at the close of a steaming hot day, while it would give greater opportunities for recreation, which would, in turn, conduce to the better health of those employed.

In these matters it is essential that business firms should co-operate and agree on a common plan of action. And this would be admirable even as between the various commercial centres in the East. That should not be beyond the bounds of reasonable agreement, and we are of opinion that the various Chambers of Commerce could do much towards securing some uniformity of action on a question of this kind. In point of fact, there is far too little actual co-operation between Far Eastern Chambers of Commerce, and in respect to measures of this kind, as in regard to other equally important issues, we hope to see a closer intercourse in the future than has been observed in the past.

China and Japan.

We have received from the Intelligence Bureau at Canton a lengthy screed, giving the text of a telegram which has been addressed by the so-called National Assembly in Extraordinary Session at Canton to the leading officials of China, in regard to the recent negotiations between Japan and China. It is a characteristic piece of special pleading, couched in terms of almost righteous indignation, and it betrays an utter incapacity to view the situation rationally. We have every sympathy with any group of politicians seeking to keep a jealous eye on understandings between their country and a foreign Power, especially when points possibly involving the integrity of the country are raised. But in this instance we fear that the Southern malcontents have a false conception of the underlying ideas of the negotiations with Japan, and, what is more, that they do not see the existing situation in anything like true perspective. For example, they say, in one place, that there is no intention on the part of Russia to side with Germany against China, and therefore no need arises for an agreement of co-operation between their country and Japan. That one remark shows the ignorance of the originators of this absurd telegram and their blindness to the real situation. If that is all that they have learned from Germany's treatment of the Russians, they are to be pitied.

Real Humour.

One other observation is worth noticing if only because of its intense, though unintended, humour. It is a reference to the placing of the Allied Armies in France under a French Generalissimo, and it is to the effect that "no such strict and unreasonable understandings" are necessary between Japan and China in the East, where the conditions are described as "most favourable." If the appointment of General Foch is "unreasonable," then we can only say that it would pay China to drop some of her exclusiveness and try a little "unreasonableness." Later on in the message we are told that "the cries of women and children join in the protest against the sale of China by the militarists and officials." That is a bit of high-sounding rhetoric of the true Kuomintang brand, and is equally as funny as the reference to the military understandings in Europe. It is surely about time these Southern upstarts began to think and talk reasonably about national affairs, but perhaps that is expecting a little too much.

Irish Appointments.

The announcement that Viscount French has been appointed to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland and that Mr. E. Shortt, M.P., succeeds Mr. Duke, K.O., as Chief Secretary, should, we imagine, afford much satisfaction to the Irish people generally. Though neither Viscount French nor Mr. Shortt are Irishmen, both have been closely associated in their respective spheres of action with the Irish. Viscount French was, and we believe still is, Colonel of the Irish Guards and Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Irish Regiment, while Mr. Shortt, though not the representative of an Irish constituency, has for many years shown an active sympathy with the political aspirations of the Irish people. It is only the other day, in fact, that he voted with the Nationalists against conscription being extended to Ireland, and during his whole political career he has been a consistent advocate of Irish self-government. Already, it has been recorded that his appointment has given much satisfaction. It may therefore be concluded that the Government, in these critical times for Ireland, is to be congratulated upon having made a wise choice and the Irish people felicitated upon the distinguished men who have been chosen.

Back From England.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, the Crown Advocate, and Mrs. Wilkinson, with their children, and Lady Lockhart returned to China from England last week.

DAY BY DAY.

SPEND YOUR DAYS KEEPING HEALTH INSTEAD OF SPENDING YOUR HEALTH GETTING WEALTH.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on the "Alabama" claims (1871).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1½d.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes. Mrs. Pollock informs us that the sum of \$137 has been forwarded to Dr. Barnardo's Home as a result of donations during Lent and the sale of work.

The M.C.L. In connection with the Victoria branch of the Ministering Children's League, a sale of work takes place to-morrow afternoon in the City Hall, commencing at 3.30 p.m. There will be a concert at 5 p.m.

Alleged Assault on Police. Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, two Chinese were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner at Queen's Road West yesterday and also with assaulting the Police. Defendants were represented by Mr. Leo D'Almeida, who requested a remand, which was granted.

Spotted Fever.

For the twenty-four hours ended May 5, nine cases of spotted fever were notified. Five were from the City of Victoria, and the rest from other districts. Seven deaths took place, all the sufferers being Chinese. Two cases of bubonic plague (Chinese), there being one death, and one fatal case of enteric fever, were also notified.

Concealed Opium.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of ten tins of prepared opium. Evidence was given to the effect that defendant was arrested at Yaumati railway station and the opium was found concealed around his waist. Defendant admitted he was in possession of the opium, but added he had been engaged by a man, whom he did not know, to carry the opium. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$750, with the alternative four months' imprisonment.

Insufficient Evidence.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with attempting to steal a bangle, value 50 cents, from the wrist of a child being carried on its mother's back, in Shanghai Street, Yaumati. A hukong alleged that he was walking in the street when he saw defendant following the woman and noticed him attempt to take off the bangle. He arrested him. Defendant said he was a watchmaker, but it was found to be untrue. Defendant had his hand cut. In defence, accused said he got his hand cut when cutting his finger nails. His Worship said he did not think the evidence was good enough to go upon, and discharged defendant, who smartly saluted as he quickly left the Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—With reference to the amounts raised in this Colony for the above Association, a letter from Major Haggard reads as follows:—

"With reference to your kind contribution from Hongkong sent some time ago, you will be pleased to know that we have now made arrangements for two beds in the existing building which in the absence of any other subscription we have dedicated on a brass plate as follows:—'Dedicated to the memory of the Officers, N.O.O.'s and men from Hongkong who have fallen in the War.' Of course when we get the new buildings this will be extended to two single bedrooms, and we hope the inscription meets with your approval. If you should want any alteration we could of course procure a new brass plate."

Yours etc.
HERBERT W. LOCKER.
Hongkong, May 6, 1918.

LATE MR. JUSTICE EDMONDS.

Tribute From The Singapore Bench.

In the Supreme Court on Saturday, (says the Singapore Free Press of April 22) tribute was paid to the memory of the late Mr. Justice Edmonds. On the bench were the Chief Justice, Sir John Bucknill, K.O., and Mr. Justice Edden. By the side of the acting Registrar (Mr. Bodensee) was the District Judge (Mr. Ralph Scott), and at the bar tables were the Attorney General (the Hon. Mr. G. A. Goodman) and many members of the bar. All stood whilst the speeches were being made.

The Chief Justice said:—Mr. Attorney, Mr. Elliot and gentlemen of the bar, I felt sure that it was fitting—and I am sure that I should take this—the first suitable opportunity of paying a public tribute of respect to the estimable member of this bench who has just passed away from amongst us. Although I had been aware for some time past that Mr. Justice Edmonds had suffered from cardiac weakness I had no idea that it was of such a nature as even to impair presently his judicial activities and you may well imagine how deeply pained and surprised I was when late on Tuesday evening I had placed in my hands a telegram announcing the sad intelligence of his sudden death from heart failure at the Judge's residence at 6 p.m. that evening: he had been engaged until 4.15 p.m., apparently in his normal state of health, upon a criminal trial and on the court rising had proceeded to the house close by: he was seen to enter his bedroom and his lifeless body was about half an hour later discovered by his servants. In this tragic manner the Judiciary of the Colony and that of the Federated Malay States have lost a most capable and hard-working colleague and the Governments concerned a tried and valuable public servant in what one may well regard as ordinarily the prime of life. The late Judge, who was just over 48 years of age, joined official life so long ago as the year 1891, serving first in various executive positions in different parts of the Federated Malay States; about 1901 his natural bent towards the legal side of the Government service began to assert itself and we find him passing through many posts closely connected with the law, such as those of magistrate, Public Prosecutor and Registrar. It was in 1913 that he first acted as Judicial Commissioner and it was only in April three years ago that he was appointed a Puisne Judge of the Colony and a Judicial Commissioner of the Federated Malay States. Although his connection with Singapore, as known to most of us here, was chiefly owing to his having frequently of late formed one of the members of our Courts of Appeal he had in former years acted both as Registrar of this court and as Deputy Public Prosecutor for this Settlement; but his main duty since he became a Judge was the carrying out of all the work at Malacca and Seremban, in addition to this being a member of Johore Appeal Court and attending when occasion required his presence at the Appeal Courts here, at Penang and at Kuala Lumpur. Although his health might well have been better suited by less travelling he never—much to his credit—made the slightest difficulty or complaint but willingly went to help wherever his aid was wanted. Many of you, gentlemen, have no doubt, had on occasions, the opportunity of practising before him when he was sitting as Judge of First Instance and were able to gauge for yourselves his quiet and painstaking abilities. My experience when sitting in Appeal Courts reviewing such decisions of his as were carried to the higher tribunal well assure me of those attributes; and when, as I often have, I have had him as a colleague in the Court of Appeal I know that I am sharing and expressing the views of all the Judges on the bench when I say that we regarded him as a man of studied and sound legal training.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Last Evening's Match.

In spite of the very heavy ground and the inclement weather one match was played last evening in the Tennis Tournament promoted by the Hongkong Cricket Club, this being between S. E. Green and E. Abraham and Pokie P. Wong and Yew Man Tuen, in the Championship Doubles. There was quite a good attendance when the match commenced but, with rain falling later, the spectators dwindled, though the players decided to come to a decision. As will be seen by the scores below, play was exceedingly even, and the class of tennis seen was very high. Green and his partner took the first two sets but had to give away the next two after a hard struggle. In the final set Green and Abraham went all out and secured the victory, the total scores reading 6-2, 6-2, 4-6, 2-6, 6-3.

PEAK CHURCH.

Annual Meeting of Worshippers.

Dr. Sanders presided at the annual meeting of the worshippers of the Peak Church, held at St. Paul's College last evening, those also present being the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander), the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, Archdeacon Barnett, Messrs. W. M. Humphreys, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, T. Fleming, P. Jacks and W. L. Pattenden.

The meeting opened with prayer, after which the annual report and accounts were adopted, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Humphreys.

The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle was re-elected Secretary and Mr. P. Jacks again appointed Treasurer, while the following Committee was chosen:—The Bishop of Victoria, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle, Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock and Mr. W. M. Humphreys.

Reference was made by Mr. Jacks to the necessity of repairing the windows of the church, and the matter was referred to the Committee, as also was the question of the objects to which offerings should be devoted. It was also decided to recommend that services be again held during July and August.

Mr. Dowbiggin was thanked for auditing the accounts, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. and Mrs. Bowley for their handsome gift of a carved teakwood credence in memory of Ellen Maria Gibbs, Maria Bowley, Mary Benson and Annie Edwards.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

To-night at the Chamber of Commerce Room, in the City Hall, the Misses Woods are to give their farewell entertainment, and an evening of unalloyed enjoyment is promised. There will be the latest American dances together with some exceedingly catchy songs and duets, and some very novel features will be introduced. The entertainment is the more worthy to be patronised from the fact that ten per cent of the proceeds will go to the Hostel for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. A war song which has had a huge success at home is one of the attractions, the chorus of which runs as follows:—

Sing, sing; why shouldn't we sing? Though days are dreary, let us be cheery:

Sing, sing, let melody flow, for are the Home-Fires out yet? No, No, No.

Sing, sing; why shouldn't we sing? For there's one thing we never should forget:

Old John Bull is still alive and kicking, And we haven't pulled the blinds down yet!

Of thoughtful and independent habits of mind and of a pleasant and kindly disposition. The bench has suffered a real loss and I voice its feeling of most profound regret at this lamentable and distressing occurrence.

The Attorney General and Mr. Elliott also spoke.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Hall Orine has published a letter from Mr. Thomas Hardy in reference to the correspondence between Mr. Hall Orine and Sir Edward Clarke as to the time of life at which the human faculties reach their highest point. Mr. Hardy, who permits the publication of his letter, says:—"If the mean age for the best literary work is 30 it must be owing to the conditions of modern life; for we are told that Homer sang when old and blind while Aeschylus wrote his best tragedies when more than 60. Sophocles some of his best when nearly 80, and Euripides did not begin to write till 49, and went on to 70; and in these you have the pick of the greatest poets who ever lived. The philosophers, too, were nearly always old."

Security for registered letters seems, by the recent legal decision, to be a Post Office hypothesis rather than a guarantee. But there is an old way out of the difficulty. It is to post any especially important or valuable letter unregistered. The determination of the P. O. authorities to obtain double postage fees from the addressee invariably secures its safe and speedy delivery. As a fact, an unregistered letter is the subject of precisely as many documents, delivery notes and receipts as a registered letter—with this added benefit to the sender that the Post Office is alert for payment to be received rather than for goods to be delivered.

As showing the fatality of talking about democracy in a country like India, where caste prejudices have roots thousands of years old, rather an instructive story appears in "A Soldier's Memories" by Sir George Younghusband. As may be remembered, Mr. Keir Hardie made a democratic visit to India, and in the course of a speech described himself as a "labouring man." The interpreter, for not one word of Hindustani could Mr. Keir Hardie speak—translated this into the Indian word "coolie." At the first mention of the word, the audience thought they must have mistaken their ears, but as the word was repeated again during the speech, a very distinct coldness fell on the meeting, and the more respectable suddenly discovered that they had urgent business elsewhere. The reason for this was, that a "coolie," next to a "sweeper," is the very lowest on the Indian social scale, and no Indian of any respectability would dream of going to a lecture given by a sweeper or a coolie, much less take his political opinions from him.

"It is impossible to go back to Adam," said Mr. Justice Neville when he was asked to determine the eligibility of candidates for scholarships to Harrow and Oxford under a bequest of \$50,000 left by the late Mr. Augustus Shephard Churchill. The bequest was limited to scholars of British descent, and the question was how far it was necessary to trace the ancestry of candidates in order to determine whether they were eligible. His lordship said that if the grandparents of candidates were British subjects that would be sufficient.

The Russian "Battalion of Death," composed exclusively of women, has again been in action, according to report. The heroism of these women finds perhaps its most remarkable parallel in the needs of the Amazon of Paraguy during the Five Years' War of 1868-70, in which the little Republic was in conflict against Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. In this struggle Paraguy lost practically all its male fighters, and after regiments had been formed of boys of ages ranging from 12 to 15 even women were enlisted. They fought, under the dictatorship of Lopez, until the population of the country was reduced from 1,337,000 at the outbreak of war to 220,000, of whom 168,000 were women. When peace was declared these women became the merchants and the farmers of the land, and re-established the commercial foundations of Paraguy.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Missionary and the Malefactor.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—
"Having a desire to depart, and to be with Christ, which is far better."—Phil. 1/23.

"Verily I say unto thee, This day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise."—Luke 23/43.

In the section of the intimate and friendly letter to Philippi, whence the first of these sentences is taken, Paul, the great Christian missionary, seems almost to be thinking aloud. He is under military guard at Rome, and whether the issue of his trial is to be life or death no one can say. For his own part, he says, he hardly knows which to hope for. He has a desire to depart and be with Christ, but for the sake of the Churches it seems necessary he should remain. Thus the old soldier ponders his dilemma, weary, but willing to stand by his post if he is needed. Truly he had every right to his rest, and might confess his desire to depart without incurring any charge of sentimentalism. His outlook at the close of life, we shall agree, wholly natural, indeed inevitable. "To me," he says, "to live is Christ; and so he is able to add that 'to die is gain,' 'far better,' better because it would be to be with Christ, where his heart always was. The line laid down here continues hereafter. On the farther side of death, the side we do not see but which faith apprehends and hope looks for, the Christian soul will find what made life here good, at times indeed alone made it bearable—Christ. "Where I am there shall My servant be," was the Lord's assurance, and that was always the great Apostle's root conception of the heavenly state, that there he would be "for ever with the Lord." For him death was not repose at the end of a journey but departure on a new stage of the journey, still with Christ in company. Such is the only possible prospect for the faithful servant. When such as they depart we have an inward conviction that they have only passed on, "gone before," we call them; let us never forget the bright and Christian implication of the word,—"to be with Christ, which is far better."

Such a future for them is, we feel sure and certain, as it should be; and as it should be we believe it must be, if He is faithful who has promised, and we know He is. We know the fight this great man fought; we triumph in the victory he achieved. When it was over it would be said, and truly, that he had gone to his reward, the fitting sequel of many years of unexampled toil and sacrifice in the fellowship of Christ's sufferings and an utterly selfless service of his fellowmen in the labour of the gospel. If ever a man entered heaven well prepared, we should say it was he. To live had been Christ, to die was therefore more of Christ, closer fellowship, fuller understanding, enlarged service.

But think now of that other case which our second text relates to—a contrast about as vivid as might be. The scene is Calvary, where they crucified Jesus, and with Him two others, malefactors, one on the right hand, and the other on the left. One of these two caught up the flippant taunt of the moment, and rallied at Him: "Art not thou the Christ? Save thyself and us." But the other checks the ill-timed ribaldry, protests the innocence of their fellow-sufferer, admits to the justice of their own sentence, and, greatly daring because greatly trusting, puts in his own humble plea: "Lord, remember me when Thou comest in Thy Kingdom." And that is the answer: "Verily I say unto thee, This day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise." To be with Christ; the same lot for that great Apostle and this poor transgressor.

The same privilege for the long-tried servant and for this wasted life which had only turned from sin at the last moment. The path of the just we know is as the shining light, and it is easy in imagination to follow its bright

tening track into the land where the sun goes no more down. But this forlorn soul is washing light; only a brand scatched from the burning when all but consumed. Yet he too is promised a place in the glory-land, he too is to be with Christ, and that straightway, in Paradise. Truly God's ways are not ours, and well for us sinners it is that they transcend ours as the heavens are high above the earth. He refuses to let us tie down the workings of His grace to lines which appear to us appropriate and inevitable. It is when His mercy surprises us that it is most like Himself, when His goodness passes belief that it becomes worth believing in a world like this where saints are few and sinners innumerable.

Now in the Saviour's treatment of the penitent thief His own Divine great-heartedness shines out, and at first thought it is too great for us. To this day we read of it with wonder, and are apt to find at the back of our minds a certain doubt or demur about it. Was not the Lord going just a little too far, trusting too much, acting too generously, in extending so free and absolute a forgiveness to one who could not live to prove by a changed life the reality of his repentance? Something less, it would seem to us, would have met the case then this unqualified royal amnesty and promise of immediate participation in the supreme reward of the faithful. Besides this, a moral difficulty seems to arise, as indeed is often urged, albeit under great misconceptions. Our Christian gospel, we are often told, is a scheme under which a man may go on sinning all his days, and then, when the end comes, and he is obliged to stop sinning, can make his peace with God by a deathbed repentance and pass into heaven and happiness for evermore. To be sure the gospel may be set forth, and unfortunately sometimes is, in a way which gives colour to this common objection. Anything may be misconceived and misrepresented, even the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. But there is nothing in the Bible from beginning to end to encourage a single soul to rely deliberately upon a deathbed repentance. A malefactor this man may have been, but he could not possibly have been of the type supposed—one who deliberately led a wicked life with the intention of wiping it out at the end by an act of repentance. For there are no such acts of repentance, I mean repentance purposely postponed and definitely intended to take place at a given time. Repentance is a deep and delicately balanced condition of mind which no man can attain or retain at will apart from the working of the Holy Spirit on his nature. A man at the last may send for a lawyer to wind up his affairs, he may call in the minister to offer a prayer, he may fetch the priest to give him a sacrament. But what man can do is to summon to his side the Spirit whose pleadings he has despised or stifled all his days, and think to have performed by a sort of magic the work of grace against which he deliberately closed his heart in the time of his strength.

We do well to distrust death-bed repentance, and to lead a godless life with the intention of covering it up at the last moment would only be to offer a daily insult and affront to the Divine forbearance. But the late repentance which is so rightly distrusted is not repentance at all but only the kind of unreal and delusive transaction we have been speaking about, a piece of ecclesiastical business which is nothing but a wish to escape consequences and get round the law that whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap. It does not in the least signify a true turning of the heart to God. The unrepentant thief wanted to be the same as Paul, delivered from his pains, and easy unto thee, this day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise. To be with Christ; the same lot for that great Apostle and this poor transgressor.

The same privilege for the long-tried servant and for this wasted life which had only turned from sin at the last moment. The path of the just we know is as the shining light, and it is easy in imagination to follow its bright

tening track into the land where the sun goes no more down. But this forlorn soul is washing light; only a brand scatched from the burning when all but consumed. Yet he too is promised a place in the glory-land, he too is to be with Christ, and that straightway, in Paradise. Truly God's ways are not ours, and well for us sinners it is that they transcend ours as the heavens are high above the earth. He refuses to let us tie down the workings of His grace to lines which appear to us appropriate and inevitable. It is when His mercy surprises us that it is most like Himself, when His goodness passes belief that it becomes worth believing in a world like this where saints are few and sinners innumerable.

EXPORT OF COKE.

A Careless Chinese Fined.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese pleaded guilty, before Mr. A. Dyar Ball, to a charge of having shipped fifty tons of coke to Java per the s.s. Ching Lee, without having his export permit fully approved.

Mr. Haywood, on behalf of defendant, said the cargo was consigned to a Dutch firm and as a general rule the permit had to be presented to H.B.M.'s Consul General, but they had made a mistake and sent their cargo without having applied for the permit. However, defendant had telegraphed to the various agencies of the Dutch Company to remedy the fault, informing them not to discharge the cargo until they had obtained the consent of the Consul General.

Mr. Tratman said he agreed that defendant had done all he could to attempt to remedy his mistake.

Mr. Carey, of the Import and Exports Office, said he attempted to correct the defendant's error himself, but defendant was careless.

Defendant said he did not know very much English, and had made a mistake.

His Worship said he thought defendant had been careless.

Mr. Haywood:—There was no object for him trying to get it through. It was bound to be found out, and he knew it. It was not likely such a thing would be tried.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$25.

We do not know. We are uninformed as to his training and his temptations. What we do know is that there are worse sins than theft—slander, for instance, malice, implacability—worse and commoner though they do not happen to be classed as crimes; all the sins of the heart which beset you and me though we may keep our fingers from our neighbour's property, since harder to get rid of, harder to repent of, harder for God to forgive, whatever man may think about them. When we really face these facts and see something of the deceptiveness of our own hearts and the snares they lead us into every day of our reputable lives, we shall see we are in no position to look down so very far upon the crucified malefactors, and that we condemn ourselves if we cavil at the Saviour's tenderness to the poor companion of His sorrows.

Suppose we put Paul in the witness box, the man the Church calls saint but who called himself sinner. "Have you, Paul, any difficulty to raise, any demand to offer, you who taught so strongly that God is not mocked and what men sow they reap? This man, called in at the eleventh hour, is he to be given the same wages as yourself, who bore the heat and burden of the day?" The question answers itself if we know anything of the great Apostle of grace, who never claimed wages, but heralded the gospel as the free gift of God, the unbartered redemption which is in Christ.

The missionary and the malefactor had this in common, that they loved much, having been forgiven, and I can imagine them in that world which for both of them was "far better" exchanging high and happy thoughts to the praise of the glory of His grace who loved them and gave Himself for them. We are all willing to take example from Paul, the man whom the Church delights to honour. Shall we take one also from this humble friend and fellow-disciple of his in the land where they are both "forever with the Lord?" Shall we, like him in need of mercy, dependant wholly upon grace, with nothing to offer, nothing to bargain with, just trust the Saviour as simply and utterly as he did, and dare for ourselves to employ his brave, God-honouring, petition: "Jesus, remember me, when Thou comest in Thy Kingdom?"

You cannot serve Him like Paul? Well you can trust Him like the thief. He likes to be trusted, and it may be we serve Him better by our trust than by much which we count our service.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

A most delicious wholesome Food easily prepared.

We supply Rennet Tablets.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Can now be had at our Depot.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DON'T FORGET

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE POPULAR ENTERTAINERS
AILEEN AND DORIS WOODS

at the Chamber of Commerce Room

CITY HALL

AT 9.15 P.M.

Tickets at ROBINSON'S PIANO CO., and at the door.

FAREWELL TO HONGKONG!!

Soldier's in uniform \$1.

THEATRE ROYAL.

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

PRESENTS

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

14 FIRST CLASS ARTISTES 14

A REPERTOIRE OF LONDON & NEW YORK SUCSESSES

COMMENCING

Monday, May 13th.

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIE'S.

COMPANY REPORT.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.

The report of the above company for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-seventh ordinary meeting, to be held at the offices of the Company, on Friday, May 17, at noon, states:—
1916 Account.—After paying an interim dividend of \$18 per share on 3rd May, 1917, the amount standing to the credit of this account is \$532,793.96.

This is resolved to deal with in the following manner:—
To pay a final dividend of \$7 per share ... \$70,000.00

To add to Sterling Reserve Fund \$20,000 bringing it up to \$200,000 ... 133,333.33
To add to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the year 1916 ... 336,460.63
\$532,793.96

1917 Account.—The amount standing to credit of this Account is \$3,227,954.98. Out of this the General Agents and Consulting Committee have declared an interim dividend of \$18 per share absorbing \$180,000.00. The balance of \$3,047,954.98 will be carried forward.

Consulting Committee.—Since the last meeting Mr. F. Meljland resigned his seat on leaving the Colony. The vacancy thus created has been filled by the appointment of Mr. E. J. Chapman.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, and Messrs. E. J. Chapman, E. P. White, O. S. Gabbay and Sir Robert Ho Tung retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.O.A., and A. E. Lowe, F.O.A., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.
General Agents.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending May 4th, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 18 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$12,370	242,050
Last Year: ...	12,393	238,780
Increase: ...		5,270
Decrease: ...	23	

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CARVALHO & COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HENRY ARM-AND HENRICKSON CASTRO has this day ceased to be the Manager of our business at Hongkong and his authority to sign our Firm Name has been withdrawn.
Dated this 6th day of May, 1918.

CARVALHO & CO.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Large Dining Room on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 5.30 P.M.

Business:—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. DEB VCEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1918.



You can't get wet in the
Mattamac
Feather weight Waterproof

The "Mattamac" Storm-proof Coat is exceptionally light in weight, yet intensely strong and durable, absolutely Waterproof, smartly cut, and also Thoroughly well made.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

MACKINTOSH

& CO.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VCEUX ROAD, TELEPHONE 19.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

ALWAYS
SOMETHING
NEW IN
TIES

FOR
DAY or
EVENING WEAR

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK
OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS.

OPEN END AND BOW TIES IN SILK
AND WASHING ZEPHYR'S.

KNITTED NECKWEAR etc.



NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

A 5644	A PERFECT DAY FASCINATION	WALTZ.
A 5643	SUGAR LUMP BY BECK	FOX-TROT.
A 5945	KATINKA GIRLS, IF YOU EVER GET MARRIED	ONE-STEP.
A 5133	GARDEN OF DREAMS... VILLAGE BELLES	WALTZ. BARN-DANCE.
A 5956	AMARYLLIS THE CENTURY GIRL	WALTZ.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VCEUX ROAD TEL. 1322.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Fresh Consignment
of

BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case (12 qts. duty paid 24.00)

24 pils. 26.00

Claret Reserve 12 qts. 24.00

24 pils. 26.00

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

Wine Merchants.
Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

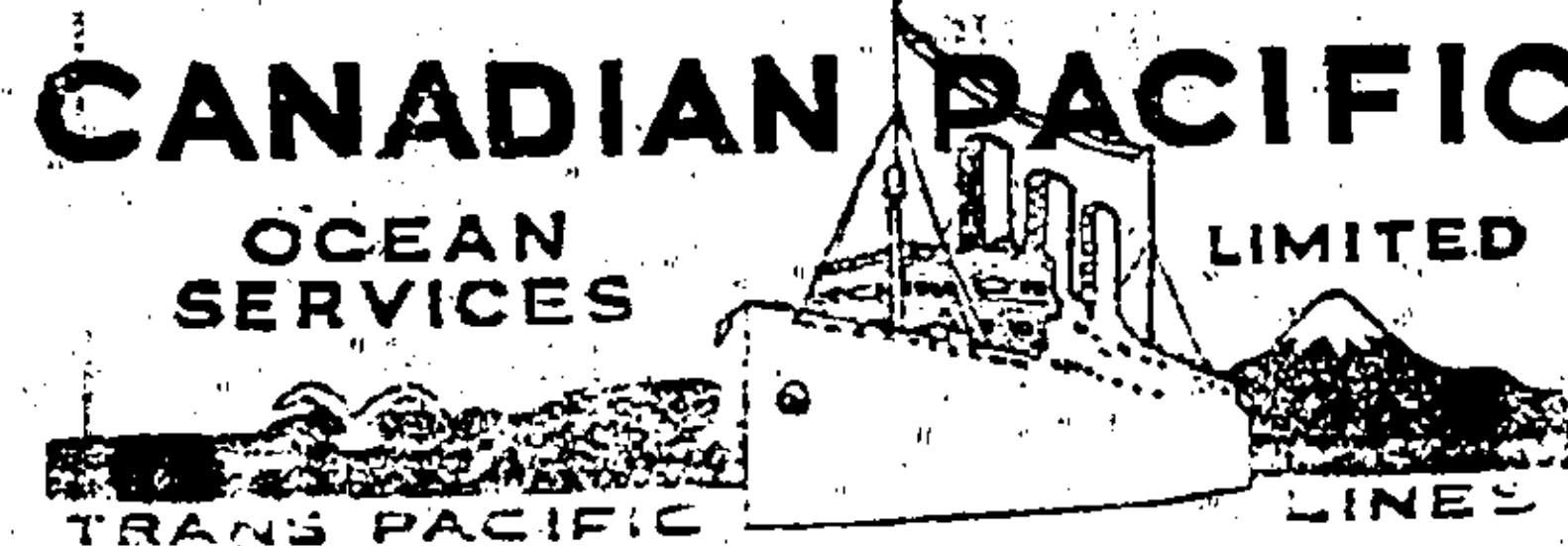
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half, available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Farr,
Superintendent.



TO—
CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Monteagle	18th May	Monteagle	30th July
Empress of Japan	22nd May	Empress of Asia	—
Empress of Asia	—	Empress of Russia	—
Empress of Russia	—	Empress of Japan	11th Sept.
Empress of Japan	17th July	Monteagle	8th Oct.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage, fares, sailing, and reservation of accommodation, apply to:
P. D. BUTLERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, Phone 752.
J. H. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT, Phone 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

"ECUADOR"	May 22nd.
"COLOMBIA"	June 19th.
"VENEZUELA"	July 17th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to —
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Hirano Maru T. 16,000	FRI., 10th May, at 11 a.m.
	*Yokohama Maru T. 12,500	SUN., 12th May, at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SAT., 18th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, SYDNEY, ADELAIDE, BRISBANE & AUSTRALIA.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA-CANAL.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & CANTON.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

Quitting Shanghai for Moji. *Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Sawa Maru," "Kashima Maru," "A" "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

*Suwa Maru WED., 15th May, at 11 a.m.
*Fushimi Maru TUES., 11th June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	13,000	24th May
SIBERIA MARU	13,000	8th June
TENYO MARU	22,000	22nd June
SHINYO MARU	22,000	16th July

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO GRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON-MARU	11,000	15th May
KIYO MARU	17,200	12th July
ANYO MARU	15,500	6th September

These steamers are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.
Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
JUNE 21 & AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 113, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	7th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwelin	7th May at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Liangchow	8th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	9th May at 3 p.m.
TIEN TSIN	Kueichow	11th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	11th May at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong May 6, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
---------	------	----------------------	------------------------	----

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiphong...	J. W. Evans	TUES. 7th May at noon.
Haikan ...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI. 10th May at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Wed., 8th May at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	FRI., 10th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 11th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Esang	FRI., 17th May at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 18th May at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when indicated on the schedule.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 100 tons displacement.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Dais.

TIEN TSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wanchow and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS. FORWARDERS. TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—

The best form in which to carry travel funds.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2200.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Smart Transport Work.

The Leviathan, formerly the German liner Vaterland, now used as a transport, made the voyage from New York to France and back to New York in eleven days.

Wooden Shipbuilding in Burma.

Rangoon is making a determined effort to revive wooden shipbuilding on a large scale, having regard to the inexhaustible supply of teak. There was launched recently at Dunesdaw, Rangoon a sea-going two masted brig, length 90 feet, 21 feet wide, depth 12 1/2 feet, 230 tons, drawing 10 feet when loaded. She was built by Munshi Aziz Saban and Co., one of whose members comes from a Chittagong shipbuilding family. The brig is intended for cargo trade between Burma and India. Two large three-masted barques are approaching completion at Rangoon. The builders are an Indian Christian timber firm.

Proposed N.Y.K. and O.S.K. Conference.

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will organise a conference on the Australian line. At present the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is maintaining a regular monthly service between Japan and Australia, while the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is operating three regular lines and six extra steamers. On the establishment of the proposed conference the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will not be able to dispatch any extra steamers except by agreement with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, while it will be subject to the consent of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to increase the number of its extra steamers. Freight rates also to be a reed upon between the two companies. It is reported that the new conference will become operative, beginning with the Eboshi-maru, sailing from Kobe on May 10th next, in the case of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Kyozei-maru, which will sail in June, in the case of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

[U.S. and Shipbuilding.]

The end of the war, when it comes, say mail advices from Philadelphia, will entail no diminution of shipbuilding in this country, says a statement issued by Mr. Henry Howard, director of the recruiting service of the United States Shipping Board at the local recruiting station. The Shipping Board, according to the statement, is not basing its plans for a new merchant marine upon war conditions alone, but, in consequence of orders now in prospect, will continue to expand shipbuilding for years after the war. In the next two years no fewer than 8,000,000 tons of shipping will go into commission under the United States flag, the statement says. This addition, Director Howard points out, providing employment for thousands of seamen, will furnish an immeasurable opportunity for young Americans with a desire for adventure on the seas. With the opening of a new class in navigation at the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. John Frederick Laws, local section chief, is planning a new drive for recruits for the free nautical and marine schools in Philadelphia.

Vancouver Port.

The port of Vancouver has authorised the issuing of bonds to the extent of \$125,000 to buy a steel shipyard site for the G. M. Standifer Construction Corporation. The port of Vancouver will retain title to the land, but will lease the site to the Corporation for a nominal consideration for so long as it occupies the land. This Corporation, which is already building six wooden ships of 3,500 tons capacity, also has a contract to build 10 steel ships for the Government of 9,500 ton capacity each. This contract is for nearly \$17,000,000, and is greater than the assessed valuation of Clark County, Vancouver, and all of the cities and towns of the county thrown in. It is stated that more than \$1,000,000 will be spent at once in building the steel plant, and it is expected that boilers and machinery will also be turned out by this company. Vancouver is now on the biggest wave of prosperity in its history; there are no vacant stores or houses, and hundreds of homes will have to be built for the army of workmen necessary to operate the big industries locating there. It is predicted, conservatively, that the population of Vancouver will jump to 25,000 within two years.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

The Hague, May 5.
The Foreign Minister has informed the Chamber that the German-Dutch tension has ended.

GERMAN LONG-RANGE GUN DESTROYED.

Paris, May 5.
It is now confirmed that a French battery has destroyed one of the German long-range guns which have been bombarding Paris.

AUSTRIAN CORN MILL DESTROYED.

Amsterdam, May 5.
Fire has destroyed the largest Austrian corn mill at Wysschen. The damage is estimated at several million kronen and the cause is unknown.

WHAT THE CHILDREN FELL 1,000 FEET AND STAY.

Lady Glenconner's Real Stories of the Nursery.

Is there a mother who has not in her mind an unwritten book of the beautiful things her children have said? These are the real books of life, the spiritual life, like the other unwritten books which we all carry on our shelves. "Children," says Lady Glenconner, "are the sure purveyors of the unexpected," and she has now written her book of the mother's heart. It is called, with a right simplicity, just "The Sayings of the Children," and it is published by Mr. Blackwell, of Oxford, Wyndham, Clarendon, Chiswick, where we meet them all in a row in the frontispiece, "these are my jewels," for, as Lady Glenconner quotes, "Every child comes with the message that God is not yet discouraged of man." Quickly we get to know them, as their mother records their personalities in their sayings. "I took off the top, and all the egg came caterpillar out." Caterpillar! It is the precise, unexpected word. A clergyman is mounting the pulpit steps, amid a hushed congregation. "Is he Jesus?" asks the child, in a whisper. "No." "Then he is Punch?" Nothing irrelevant there; only the acute alternative of the child's mind.

The same child is studying a picture of Thomas Carlyle, and asks, "Why does he look so sad?" "He had ill-health, and besides this many things saddened him." "What sort of things?" "A great many sad things that go on in the world!" "Well, but Mamma, ferrets must eat eggs." An observed piece of knowledge brought to bear with effect; and then listen to this wisdom, "You know when you're too much grieved, you feel ashamed. It is almost the same feeling as being scolded."

One may even go to the children for a lesson in theology, as "The old Bible says a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye, but the new Bible says a kiss for a tooth and a hug for an eye." Children can be evasive dreamers. "What," asks one of the three, "are dreams? Are they sent to amuse us? Are they the picture-books of the night?" Sweetly ask, is it not? Then, "He says we all have 'Our lands' that we go to, when we sleep." "I went to my land last night, he will say, 'it was beautiful.'" The dreams may even be in waking time, as when some ivory counters are thrown into a dish: "Hark! I've made a noise—with bells on it."

No real child could get on without the fairy folk, come to visit them in dreams. "It's because fairies are so real that you can't see them; just because people expect them to be all golden and diamonds—that's all wrong." "Fairies are like ants and moss," writes Lady Glenconner, "has at least many things in the company of these children, but one truth definitely is here, and it is that her children teach her more than she teaches them." They could not love more than a mother's love, yet for a birthday morning there was this note from one, "Death shall never get you—Never," and this, illuminated with the sign of the cross, from another: "I have tried to draw you a picture, but I can't do it well enough. But I will always be kind to you, which I think is the best present of all. (Here the cross.) No harm can come to you with that sign."

Alpine Drama Recalled by Vicar's Death.

A thrilling Alpine drama is recalled by the death of the Rev. A. S. W. Young, third son of Sir George Young, for 40 years vicar of Kingston-on-Thames. The incident occurred in 1886, during Mr. Young's college days, and is vividly told in Mark Twain's "A Tramp Abroad." It occurred close to the summit of Mont Blanc. The three brothers Young, all experienced mountaineers, were the first to attempt the feat of climbing Mont Blanc without a guide. All endeavours to disengage them failed, and in view of the great danger of the enterprise the main street of Chamoni was thronged with spectators, and telescopes were much in demand.

Towards 11 o'clock the three brothers were discerned looking like pygmies far up on the lofty terrace of the Grand Plateau, climbing with remarkable vigour and spirit. They disappeared in "The Corridor," and were lost to view for an hour when they reappeared, and were seen standing together upon the extreme summit of Mont Blanc. They remained there for a few minutes, enjoying the magnificent view, and then commenced the descent.

Suddenly all three vanished, and an instant later they appeared, 2,000 ft. below. One of the trio had slipped, and the brothers, being roped together, were shot down an almost perpendicular slope of ice to a point where it joined the border of the upper glacier. Horror-stricken, the watchers below presently saw two of the men rise to their feet, and for two and a half hours they bent over the prostrate form of the third, who seemed inert.

Then the two, one walking with great difficulty, began the laborious descent, leaving the lifeless body of their brother. It was dark before they reached the "Corridor," and it was necessary to go down to the Grands Mulets before they could find a safe stopping-place.

It was a long and tedious journey, but they succeeded in reaching their goal in safety. Even then the fearful shock their nerves had sustained was not sufficient to overcome their coolness and courage, for they continued to thread their way down the dangerous slopes from twilight until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. A rescuing party from Chamoni recovered the body of the brother who was killed. It bore no trace of bruises, and it was discovered that the neck was broken.

Considering that the three brothers fell a distance of 2,000 feet it is remarkable that two should have escaped with unimportant injuries.

The Colony's Health.

During the week ended May 4, two cases of bubonic plague occurred (Chinese), and there was one death. There were seven cases of enteric fever (one Filipino, one Japanese and the rest Chinese), as a result of which there were four deaths. One fatal case of small-pox (Chinese) was reported, and there were 31 cases of spotted fever (all Chinese), 23 deaths resulting.

be kind to you, which I think is the best present of all. (Here the cross.) No harm can come to you with that sign."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Yee Wo Street Murder Case.

The postponed April Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) when the remaining case was opened.

Two Chinese, named Ip Hoi and Pau Lam, alias Tai Lo Ka, were charged with the murder of Lai Man, at 43, Yee Wo Street, on March 15.

The first prisoner, whose case was taken first, pleaded not guilty.

Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C. B. E., prosecuted on behalf of the Attorney General and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Tsun Min Chan (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardner).

The following were empanelled on the jury:—Messrs. P. C. Pott, E. Thorp, D. Ritchie, D. S. Levy, V. R. D'Assis, J. A. Sanb, and G. A. Carvalho.

In outlining the case for the Crown, Mr. Jenkin said that for one or two reasons the case was peculiar, because of the extreme ferocity shown by the person or persons who committed the crime and the callousness and almost fool-hardiness with which the accused man conducted himself after the murder had taken place. The deceased and the accused were both employees of the Sugar Refinery, and on the night of March 14, should both have been at work, but the accused did not, apparently staying at home, with another man, who was also charged in connection with the case. All the three men lived together in a cubicle at 43, Yee Wo Street, but the third man did not work at the refinery. The deceased returned from his work at about six o'clock on the morning of March 15, and went to his cubicle, where the other two men were. They all took the morning meal, and stayed there, apparently resting. In another cubicle were some women, and at about eleven o'clock in the morning they heard a noise as though some bed boards were being knocked together, but did not think the noises were suspicious. They were apparently the noises accompanying a most brutal murder, for the deceased was never seen alive afterwards. When the deceased was found, besides other injuries on him, one side of the skull had been smashed in, and, not content with that, the people concerned showed a most ferocious nature and did other things more terrible. A most exceptional degree of ferocity was displayed. Having committed the murder, these two men did not run away, and their conduct during the remainder of the day was peculiar and interesting feature of the case. The third man apparently had a conversation with one of the women, and from that she went into the cubicle and found the deceased lying underneath a bed, the body being covered with soaking and the head wrapped in a quilt. She then rated the prisoner for what he had done, and to that accusation the prisoner made no reply. Soon afterwards both men left the house, the prisoner going to the Sugar Refinery, returning at 12 o'clock. Neither of them attempted to run away. By this time the blood from the deceased had commenced dripping into a lower cubicle, occupied by a blacksmith, thus showing that the prisoner took no steps to cover up their crime. They remained in the cubicle until three o'clock. No one went to the police station, and reported the matter, but apparently two people made attempts, only to find their courage fail when they got to the door. At five o'clock another extraordinary thing took place. The day was pay day at the works, and the accused had about \$4 to draw and the deceased about \$12. The prisoner took his own identification disc and the deceased's and went across to the workman's draw both lots of money, without disclosing the fact that the deceased was dead. That was a peculiarly callous and calculated act, and entirely in keeping with the man's conduct all through. Afterwards the accused again returned to the cubicle, for the police did not know of the crime even at this

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The Tsohan invited the principal merchants, gentry and members of the various benevolent societies to a meeting in his yamen on the 6th inst., dealing with important political questions in the province. After many proposals were made, the meeting was concluded at 3 p.m. Most of the Kwangai troops have been withdrawn from the west to the north of the province, as the situation there has become serious.

In view of many reports from various magistrates stating that a certain officer, whose name is Lum, is recruiting new soldiers, on the ground that he is authorized by the Military Government, the Tsohan has wired to all the districts that anyone who recruits new troops must be arrested, no matter who he is.

An official report from the east states that the Northern troops are near to the boundary. Although they have gradually increased in number they are still on the defensive.

A telegram from the Foreign Department in Peking has reached the Authority to the effect that the requests made by interned alien enemies for permission to travel to other places for medical treatment have become more numerous, and in future such requests must be investigated before being granted.

Gresson Street Affair Recalled.

An interesting ceremony will be performed in the Central Police Compound to-morrow afternoon, when the Hon. C. S. P. (Mr. C. McL Messer) will make a presentation to Sergeant Kid Marriot, D.O.M., of the Naval Yard, Police, expressing to him the appreciation of the Hongkong Police Force for the valuable services he rendered on the occasion of the Gresson Street affair.

A Lost Propeller.

On her journey from Canton last evening the s.s. Fatsan lost a propeller and in consequence was forced to anchor not far from Cap Sai Moon Pass. As soon as the news reached Hongkong, Messrs. Butterfield and Swire sent two tugs to her assistance. The boat arrived in Hongkong this afternoon, and has now gone to Taikoo Dock to have the propeller replaced. There were about 400 passengers on board at the time, but apart from the delay occasioned there was no untoward incident.

At 5.15 p.m. someone with a little more intelligence than the others came along, this being a watchman named Wong Kum. He heard of the affair, went upstairs and guarded the cubicle in which the two men and deceased were and sent a foki for the police. Sergeant Cotton and a Chinese detective soon arrived, later followed by Inspector Sim. The prisoner was searched at the Police Station and \$14.78 was found on him, the bulk of this being the deceased's wages. When Sergt. Cotton asked at the house who had committed the murder one of the women pointed out the deceased, but the deceased made no answer or denial. Later the man volunteered a statement that the blood on his clothing was owing to the fact that his nose had bled. When charged he stated that the third man was attacking the deceased and that he (prisoner) tried to stop him and so got splashed with blood. When the third man had killed the deceased he threatened the accused if he said anything. Mr. Jenkin went on to speak of the motive for the crime, saying that so far as he could see it was purely the desire to get the money of the deceased—altogether over \$12.

Evidence was then taken. Evidence was given by an old woman who was there at the time, to the effect that there was no particular noise, the only sounds heard being the usual bag-knocking noises. When defendant and another man went out they told the principal tenant to go inside the cubicle and see what was under the bed.

The case is proceeding.

THE OLD PEOPLE.

Their Part in the Great War.

O. Fox Smith, writes in the Daily Chronicle as follows:—Old Bob Perry has just had his fourth or fifth accident during the past twelve months. He has cut his head open this time just over his left eye, through a fall from the stall, where he had been putting down the horses' hay as usual. It was rather dark, of course; but undoubtedly old hands and feet lose their hold more readily than young ones, and although the old man bears the weight of his years valiantly enough the number of his mishaps seems to suggest that he is at any rate "not so young as he was."

The part of age in the Great War is not a very showy one; and in the nature of things it is bound to be more or less behind the lines. Sometimes, indeed, it is entirely a passive part, but it is none the less a very real one.

First of all, of course, come the old men and women who—like old friend Bob of the many mishaps—are shouldering manfully the burdens which, in the ordinary run of events, would be at any rate shared by younger folk. It must be hard work for some of our gallant old "dugouts" to buckle on the harness of industry once again. We are sometimes inclined to be impatient with the hoary grocer's assistant or the bewhiskered railway porter for their leisurely movements; forgetting that they have most likely left comfortable chimney corners and a well-earned evening of repose after a hard day's work. And though in some cases the leisure of retirement has been dull and irksome, in most the renewed harness must sadly gall the old shoulders which had once already shaken it off with a heart-felt sigh of relief.

But the sacrifice of age is paid in other and sometimes more indirect ways. Sometimes, too, what may seem small ways in a day of great things; but to many old people—indeed to many people who are not old at all—life is made up of little things, and a small deprivation is sometimes as much felt as a greater one.

With the greatest of passive sacrifices we are not concerned now. That in these days is common to us all, old and young; but age, at any rate, has its full share of it. And if it be true, as some hold it to be, that age dulls the capacity for grief as for other things, let us be thankful for it, since the burden of bereavement has fallen so heavily upon the aged.

But what of all the lesser ways in which age has specially suffered by the war? First, there is the loss of companionship. In times like ours few people have spare hours to devote to cheering an old person's solitude. Those who formerly used to live quiet lives with elderly relatives have nowadays in many—probably in most—cases found the call of national urgency too strong. The people—those useful, pleasant people—who used always to have a few hours at their disposal in which to drop in on an old, sick or lonely person are one and all so full of war activities that they can no longer keep up their old small kindnesses. And how much those kindnesses mean to the aged! How much longer and duller a long dull day seems when there is no probability of a break in it—someone coming in to read snippets from the paper or tell the latest bit of local gossip.

Yes, amidst so many urgent demands on charity and kindness, and above all on personal service, age has had to make many a sacrifice; whether it be the comfortably-off old lady whose favourite niece has gone on "war work," or poor old Polly, the superannuated charwoman, whose hands have grown too rheumaticky for washing and whose usual benefactions "have either forgotten or had to forgo their customary gifts of clothing or little luxuries. They fare badly in these days in more ways than one; seventy-five cannot stand in a queue, even if the old-age pension would make it worth while to do so. Tea, butter and coal, three things which mean much to old folks, are scarce and dear, and more, often, than not they simply do without them.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.

(VERBATIM)

An extraordinary general meeting of the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company to-day at noon. Mr. W. S. Brown presided and there were also present, the Rev. Father Robert (Director), Mr. J. Walker, (Manager), Mr. M. Manek (Secretary), and Messrs. H. W. Looker, A. V. Apcar, H. W. Page, C. Makeham, T. Oliphant, T. M. Gregory, Chan Tong, Chan Nai Pan, and Chan Pui Kow, (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as it is passed the hour for which this meeting is called I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The notice convening this meeting has just been read out to you. The resolution for the increase of the Company's capital is necessary to give effect to the agreement with the Hongkong Ice Company Limited which was sanctioned at the extraordinary meeting of the 15th April last, and I now propose as an extraordinary resolution:—"That the capital of the Company be increased to \$855,000 by the creation of 54,000 new Shares of \$7.50 each and that the Directors be authorised to issue and allot such new Shares in accordance with the terms of the Agreement dated the 26th day of March 1918 made between the Hongkong Ice Company Limited of the one part and this Company of the other part."

Mr. Apcar:—I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

The Chairman:—The extraordinary resolution which you have just heard me read out has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Apcar. Those in favour signify in the usual way. Carried. I now propose for confirmation as a special resolution the following resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 15th April 1918:—"That the new Articles contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting for the purpose of identification signed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Mr. Gregory:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The special resolution which you have just heard me read has been proposed for confirmation by myself and seconded by Mr. T. M. Gregory. Those in favour signify in the usual way. Carried. I now propose confirmation as a special resolution the following resolution passed at the extraordinary General meeting of the Company held on the 15th April 1918:—"That the name of the Company be changed to 'The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Company Limited.'"

Mr. Oliphant:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—The special resolution which you have just heard me read out has been proposed for confirmation by myself and seconded by Mr. T. Oliphant. Those in favour please signify in the usual way. Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen, and I thank you for your attendance.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, Political Adviser to the Chinese Government, arrived in Peking from Australia.

And in their case the virtue of patriotism must be its own reward. People who still have the best part of their career to run can say in the hardest times: "Never mind, the good times coming will be worth it all." Age cannot say that. The years that the loudest hawk-eaten can never be restored to them on earth. Think of it; youth and strength, and honour, as it deserves, the selfless sacrifice of age!

UKRAINE AS ENEMY'S PEACE LEVER.

Von Kuehlmann's Speech in the Reichstag.

Amsterdam, Feb. 20.—At the opening of the Reichstag this morning, the Imperial Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and Baron von Kuehlmann, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, were present.

Speaking on the first reading of the peace treaty with the Ukraine, Baron von Kuehlmann said:—

"The negotiations were not quite easy. As in most cases with such young peoples' national ideals and desires are not free from exuberance. The representatives of the Ukraine made territorial demands which could hardly be realised. The demarcation of the frontier with Russia had to be left over for a later period, after discussion, with the Russian Government that may then be in power."

"The only thing that concerned us was to lay down the western frontiers of the new State, which matter, especially the frontier demarcation as regards Poland, received the most attention (heavily), and has experienced the liveliest criticism from the Poles."

"The fact that the settlement took the form it did arose from the consideration which Dr. Seidler also pointed out yesterday in the Vienna Reichstag, namely, that in view of the state of the negotiations, the fear was justified that a further screwing back of their claims to the Ochoim frontier would have resulted in the wrecking of the treaty. The overwhelming majority of the German people would not have understood such action, and would have disapproved most severely, and I think rightly, action entailing the sacrifice of the peace so much desired."

"The further negotiations which the Austro-Hungarian Government, in accord with the German Government, has conducted with the Ukraine have had the result of making it clear that the paragraph about definitive demarcation of the frontier lines can be interpreted in a much more ample manner, and that in this way the ethnographical situation and the desires of the population can receive the most far-reaching consideration. As the proposed commission will include not only representatives of the Allies but also Polish delegates, we have done everything possible to attain a just demarcation of the frontiers."

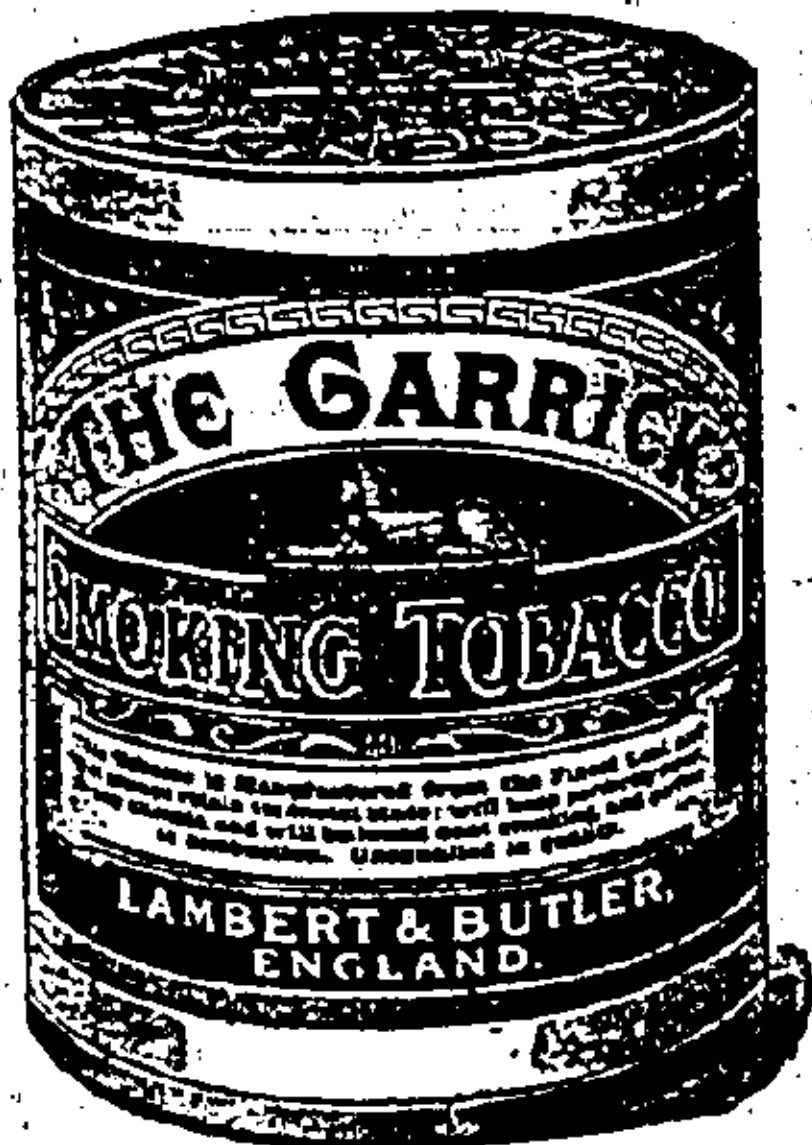
"According to trustworthy reports, it may be assumed that substantial supplies of bread, grain and fodder exist in the Ukraine. The restoration of orderly commercial intercourse with the Ukraine and the change of the surplus grain, fodder and raw materials there for industrial products from our country and Austria is, therefore, quite a vital interest, both for us and still more so for Austria-Hungary. That will lead, in accord with the Ukrainian Government, to facilities to this end, and particularly railway facilities, being made the subject of joint examination and measures."

"The restoration of legal relations is so fully guaranteed in the treaty that we can have both diplomatic and politico-commercial intercourse with this important position of the former Russian Empire in complete legal safety. The politico-commercial agreements also offer security for the revival of sound trade, as soon as the difficulties still existing in the political conditions permit."

"Regarding the question whether the conclusion of the Ukrainian Treaty might prejudice the conclusion of peace with the Bolshevik Government at Petrograd, my impression is that that is not so. If any means whatever existed to induce Mr. Trotsky to sign a satisfactory peace instrument, it was to be found probably in the Ukrainian peace, and I still consider the conclusion of this peace an important means of arriving at a settlement tolerable for both parties. The events attending the rupture of the negotiations are sufficiently known to the House."

THE "GARRICK"

Tobacco and Cigarettes.



ABSOLUTELY
UNEXCELLED

ALWAYS
RELIABLE



MANUFACTURED

BY

LAMBERT & BUTLER

ENGLAND.



SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. LTD.

THE MAN BEHIND THE CHEQUE BOOK



To be in control of money to-day is to be in control of POWER. The Man Behind the Cheque Book is as essential to victory as The Man Behind the Gun.

Use your power and your Cheque Book to **HELP** The Man Behind the Gun.

Buy St. George's **HONGKONG WAR BOND TICKETS** and you will **HELP** him automatically.

For sale at all Banks, Clubs, Hotels & Leading Stores.

NOTICE.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 221 & 122.

Powerful Wireless Station.
An Italian wireless station has been established which can send out messages to the post at Arlington, Va., a distance of 19,000 kilometres. This beats the German record for the Neuen wireless station: 8,000 to 9,000 kilometres.

POST OFFICE.

The sender of registered article No. 1780 posted at Hongkong on the 5th November last, addressed to Mrs. A. E. Jones, Swampscott, Mass., is invited to call at the G. P. O. and furnish fuller particulars of the address of the article for the formation of the United States Post Office.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khash, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Bussra City, Fao, Kut, Naveyah, Quliat Saleh, Suk-mah-Shaykh and Zibair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mail's close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somal Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtse and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. \$1.20
Do. 11 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe—8th May, Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

Singapore—8th May, 11 a.m.

Fort Byrd, Hobe and Haiphong—8th May, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 9th May.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao and Asping—9th May, 7 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—9th May, 8 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—9th May, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 10th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Keelung—10th May, Noon.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Islands—10th May, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.50 p.m.

Philippine Islands—10th May, 2 p.m.

Straits—10th May, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 11th May.

Weihaiwei and Tientsin—11th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—11th May, 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Islands—11th May, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.50 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 7d. 12h. 04m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased moderately at Shanghai and decreased slightly elsewhere. A weak anticyclone again covers N. China, and a depression is indicated over Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 6.26 inch, against an average of 13.33 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

Hongkong to Gas Road: E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy.

Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook: The same.

South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan: The same.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

May 7, a.m.

Station: Hongkong.

Hour: 7 a.m.

Barometer: 30.01.

Temperature: 54.

Humidity: 74.

Wind: S.W. 4.

Weather: b.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

Forecast: 54.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

GLADYS HULELLE

In

"THE STREETS OF ILLUSION."

Captain Bairnsfather's Cartoons, Series 2.

American Gazette No. 51.
ETC.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from D. V. Stevenson Esq. to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 9th May, 1918.

commencing at 2.45 p.m. at his residence "Stanton Lodge" Mount Parish (Kennedy Road).

The Whole of his Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—
Tapestry covered couches & armchairs, blackwood armchairs & teapots, teak writing tables & bookcases, tea & occasional tables, tapestry & cretonne curtains, carpets, ornaments, etc. etc.

Teak dining table & chairs, fine teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, card tables, flower stands, ice chest, brass fender, dinner service, electro-plated ware, cutlery, glassware, electric table fans, etc. etc.

Teak twin bedsteads, single & double teak wardrobes, dressing tables, tiled washstands toilet sets etc. etc.

Also
A Large Quantity of plants in pots

And
A few pictures by Lawson Wood.

N.B. most of the above furniture made by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., & Wm. Powell Ltd.

On view from Wednesday, the 8th inst.

Catalogue on application
Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
TUESDAY

the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Barker Road at The Peak and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as **RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70**

and **GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24** together with the attractive residential house thereon known as

"TUSCULUM"

and garden tennis court thereto attached

IN ONE LOT

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29790 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.

Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7800 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSES. DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Vendors' Solicitors.

or
to MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Barnett at 11 Lee Hoose Street, in the City of Victoria.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Duncan Clarke, Esq. to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, 1918.

commencing at 2.45 p.m. at his residence, "Tusculum," Barker Road (No. 155 The Peak)

The Whole of his Valuable Furniture

comprising:—
Tapestry covered drawing room suite, teak overmantels, lady's writing desk, brass fenders and fire brasses, tea and occasional tables, lace curtains, Brussels carpets and rugs, etc. etc.

Extension dining table, sideboard with bevelled mirror, dinner wagger, dining chairs, teak screens, crockery and glassware, cutlery and F. P. ware, pictures, etc. etc.

Single and double brass mounted iron bedsteads, teak toilet tables and marble top washstands, teak wardrobes, with and without mirrors, toilet crockery, etc. etc.

Enamelled and Shanghai bath tubs, ice chest, store cupboard, tennis net, garden seat, ricksha, etc.

Also
A quantity of Napery, bed linen, blankets, and eider-down quilts.

And
Plants in pots, fern cases and Canton flower stands.

On view from Tuesday 14th inst.

Catalogues on application
Terms—Cash on delivery
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
TUESDAY

the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Barker Road at The Peak and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as **RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70**

and **GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24** together with the attractive residential house thereon known as

"TUSCULUM"

and garden tennis court thereto attached

IN ONE LOT

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29790 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.

Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7800 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSES. DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Vendors' Solicitors.

or
to MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Barnett at 11 Lee Hoose Street, in the City of Victoria.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH
ORDINARY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY the 17th May, 1918, at Noon.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Barnett at 11 Lee Hoose Street, in the City of Victoria.